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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1906.

People will not look forward to pos terity who nev their ancestors.

## Our New Governor.

prator, but in his inaugural address yes rday he devoted little time to oratory

always be open to the humbles progestions that are made, but he is in

ute shows, with the rich resources of geological survey. Virginia is the on! made no such survey within the past fift

and improve their condition, and exacts no more in tribute than is necessary to defray the expenses of a governmen economically administered. That is De-

property rights and encourages invest State would be hostile legislation. Th

with the people, and restrict their charges to living rates.

to living rates.

"Our polley," said he, "should be such as to give assurance to those who have and will invest in such properties that they may expect reasonable returns, and will receive from us honest, fair and just treatment. But, we should have it distinctly understood that so far as we have power to prohibit, that there shall be no reductes, nor favoritism to any shippers; no discrimination against individuals, sections or cities; no combination or pooling to destroy competition and increase rates; no exorbitant local rates destructive of industries and retarding development; no local rates in excess of through rates, thus permitting us to be undersold rates, thus permitting us to be undersola in the markets of our own State."

Fortunately, the Virginia railroads are largely directed by men who are identified with the State's interests, and the are disposed not only to be fair, but to and progress.

Besides, there is the State Corporatio: Commission always to be reckoned with and there is no doubt about the inclina tions, affections and affiliations of the members of that conservative body.

The Governor favors the creation of department of banking and insurance whose duty it would be to inspect, supervise and in a degree regulate the Stat. binks, and insurance companies doing pusiness in Virginia. The Times-Dispata s a believer in the inspection system, but we are not sure that a department of banking and insurance is enough needed

in Virginia to justify the expense of it. Another recommendation of Govern Swanson is that life insurance companie doing business in this State to invest ginia securities, loans, mortgages or prop erties, approximating as near as possible the amount required to the amount o

Virginia premiums that go into the reserve funds.

We cannot agree that the State has any

moral right to make such a requirement to require that insurance reserves by

State has no right to go. It looks too much like making an artificial market for Virginia securities.

nor's recommendation that the State anlelpate the requirement of the act of February, 1802, under which the public debt was readjusted, and begin at once to set aside annually a sum equal to one half per cent, upon the face value of the outstanding bonds as a sinking fund for the gradual retirement of the debt. State is not bound under the act cited to obligation. The sum required would be \$73,276.13 annually, over and above the State's dividends from her Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac stock.

The Governor is enthusiastic for bette chools and better roads, and in discussing the school question he pays a tribute to the fine work of the State libra give him sufficient means to make more efficient the traveling library system nov the special appropriation to public schools be increased from \$200,000 to \$450,000, n portion of which should be used in pro viding high schools for rural communities Nothing was sald, however, on the subject of compulsory attendance, and speaking of omissions, the Governor also failed to say anything on the subject

We are pleased that he recommends the creation of a department of roads. That is undoubtedly the first step in the direction of better roads in Virginia. No and intelligent direction. The "mud tax" will never be abolished under the presen In concluding his address, the Gov-

ernor's thoughts naturally turned to the to pass during his administration, and it afforded him a most appropriate text for and interest of the people of Virginia indicates a high sense of duty and a determination to discharge it with fidelity and

Our Foreign Policy-What Is It? Transition stages are always awkward. Those who are gradually passing from different set cannot escape some occasional uncomfortable situations. To protion of the United States to-day.

leaving all other countries alone. Our world, and, in offset, the powers of the the new. Upon this theory, the Monroe doctrine was promulgated, and upon the

The moment, however, that we acquired ceased to be a purely American power. power. We are still giving evidence of that double-headed desire. We are stillposition.

Venezuela and Morocco are the examdoctrine we are perfectly justified in claiming a supervision over France's chas-Monroe doctrine, we have no earthly ever, that the Monroe doctrine is in abevance, we are merely conversing the hypotheses. We may send delegates to Algeeiras, but we may not superintend the relations of France and Venezuela In neither case are we reasonable in in an able article demonstrating this inconsistency;

Demanding equality in the Old policy. Demanding equality in the Old World, she enforces monopoly in the New, Intervening in Morocco, she padlocks Venezuela and warns all who approach the barriers that admission can be ob-tained only with her approval. That is an attitude of one-sidedness which we firmly believe in the end must prove quite untenable.

Without debating the merits or demerit of figuring as a world power, it would be interesting to secure from the administration a simple opinion as to whether or not we are now that kind of power Our present policies seem to be based on the somewhat childish hope that we may yet find some way both to have and to

### All Together for Richmond. has long enjoyed extraor

dinary advantages and opportunities as a city for manufacturing, jobbing and res idence. Without advertising these facts to the world-by the inherent attractions of this locality Richmond has had a steady and remarkable growth in wealth and business. Aggressive methods of other cities, however, made it neces sary for Richmond to actively push its own claims for new residents and new business or relatively lose ground. The first important step in this campaign has been taken by placing in the Review of Reviews, a two page advertisement, which sets forth impressiv.ly, but with out brag or bluster the vital causes and safely invested; farther than that the the consequent facts of Richmond pros-

of the work of a few public-spirited individuals.

be aided by the whole community, as it is for the benefit of all alike. To make such a campaign effective, t must be septematic, well-planned and prolonged. Every one of these condi-

Naturally this is an activity that should

tions cost brains and money. One citizen, 'Mr. L. H. Jenkins, ha already donated 1,000 beautiful booklets on Richmond. The Christopher Engraving Company has given the work and furnished the design for the cover The Chamber of Commerce will distri-

bute the literature, and, the public will

get the benefit. Such a beginning is altogether auspi Such a beginning is altogether auspi-clous of success. It only needs that all Are both grown freshly every hour; the interests in the city and the city itself should support this important move with money, spirit and encouragement. With such support Richmond can be made,-as it deserves to be-the greatest

### Protection for Birds.

city in the South.

It remains to be seen how much influ the good women have with this Legislature in a matter that they think erelsing the right of appeal, the mem ers of the Every Monday Club of this city have formally petitioned the Legis-lature to forbid by law the shooting of robins, larkes, wrens and other sweet noted insectivorous birds.

It is understood that the members of this club, one of the oldest in the city were entirely consistent, and when the passed the resolution appointing a com interest of robin redbreast, they also hat ornaments.

Their plea for the birds should, and of the lawmakers.

Mayor McCarthy seems to be leading a strenuous existence in his self-imposer cole of "Citizen Fixit" for the enterprising town of Richmond. In a couple his most recent exploits, however, he has the satisfaction of having been up-teld. His judgment in the Burton case and in the "Penny Arcade" indecent picture cases have been upheld in court. vitally interested the Mayor's victories will be greeted with satisfaction through-out the Old Dominion, and in many cases there will be regret that there are not there will be regret that there if type, rore officials of the "live wire" type. If so more of the laws designed to proman mind would be enforced,-Newpor

'something' doing at the Mayor's office has done some harm he has also done much good, and the balance is largely in his own favor and on the side of the

not understand what we meant by saving thoroughly nationalized. There is n as the South's most distinctively national Fitz Lee, Lee and Wheeler were edu service. Again, in the war with Spain saving that General Wheeler was "in tionalized," we were speaking from the

"The crab bill seems to have claws to it."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.
Indeed, all the discussion appears to be over the amending clause. But what is the need of the two last words in our

The Raleigh News and Observer reproduces Dr. Jones's story of General Lee and the insurance company, and adds; "Does anybody believe that Robert E Lee would have whitewashed Morton, as Roosevelt dld, or taken a job under Morton, as Cleveland has done?"

But there was only one Robert E. Lee. The first official act of Governor Swanson was to save a life. In one sense, that's a good start.

Inauguration day weather in Virginia would make Washington green with envy. The question of the hour: Is Mrs.

Yerkes a widow or a bride? Jake Rils is still experimenting with President Roosevelt.

## The Hebrew Home.

A meeting of the executive board of the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm of Richmond, was held at the residence of the secretary-treasurer, tsaac Held, on Tuesday night, and much routine business was transacted. The receipt of \$200 to establish too memorial rooms was reported; one from Mrs. Edward Cohn, in memory of her lumented husband. Mr. Edward Cohn, and the other from the Mesrs, Schwarzschild Bros, in memory of their father, the late Harry Schwarzschild.

scilld.

Mr. Henry S. Hutzler, the president announced the death of the late Emanuel Millhiser, a valued member of the board, and feeling resolutions to his memory, which are priated in another column, were adopted.

When In Need of When in Need of Shingles
LONG LEAF or SHORT LEAF Laths Pine Lumber Posts WOODWARD & SON. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Also Mahogany, Cy-press, Poplar, Walnut, Oak and other Hardwoods. Yards Covering Seven

Flooring Celling Siding

I have a pretty garden spot. Where oft I stroll when it is hot-The fairest garden ever seen, Crammed full of squash and lima bean. Perhaps you thought a garden spot Was meant for flowers; mine is not. I run a market, by good luck, And hence my garden is a truck-

My cymblings and asparagus Will please the most contrary cuss. While no side-dish could better be Than radishes-if grown by me.

Perhaps you thought a garden spot Was meant for flowers; mine is not.

# Rhymes for To-Day.

The Capting and the Hot Water

(With apologies to the original inventor.)
"The cyclone come at 50 mile,"
The old sea-capting said;
"It caught the Mary full abeam,
And tossed 'er 'eet o'er 'ead,
And all my crew and officers
Was very shortly dead.

"I sank four times and riz a fifth, Still feelin' for the mast, Or spar or plank to fasten to— There warn't none. But, at last A red-hot water-bottle come A-floatin' swifty past.

"In co'se I grabs it werry firm And blows it snig and tight; And next I flings my leg acrost— All gentle and polite; And so that little hot and me Goes floatin' through the night.

"Nine weeks we rid acrost the waves,
A-steerin' by the stars;
The time went fast; we took it calm,
Like all we old-time tars;
A-readin' of the magazines
And smokin' of cigars.

"The days was fine, the nights was bright,
We floated like a cork.
Adventures? Co'se we had a few,
But I'm too dry too talk—
(Well, thankee, sir,)—I steered her true
And anchored in New York."

# THIS DAY INHISTORY

complete conquest of France, which had been accomplished in about five years, and was received by the people amid such pageants and popular rejoicings as that capital had never witnessed.

1643—Prince Rupert took Cirencester for Charles, by storm; 200 slaim.
1688—Abraham Du Quesne died. He was a native of Normandle, in France, and distinguished himself in the navy by a series of valorous and successful

797-Mantua surrendered to the French who now became entire masters of the Pope's deminions, whereupon Na-poleon dictated to His Holiness those plous terms of pacification signed ten days after.

1799—Thomas Paine, often called the "Literary Merchant," died.

1804—Members of the Bonaparte family were accused of "grafting" over £1,000,000 in return for Joseph Bo-naparte's guarantee that Spain would remain neutral in the war between France and England.

1805-The sheriffs of Middlesex, England 1807—Battle of Bergfried, near the Vis-tula. Bonaparte defeated the Rus-

sinns, after a severe and sanguinary contest, in which Soult, Auguereau French took four places of cannon and 1.700 prisoners. Same day the French General Guyot captured the whole of the Russian magazines at Guttstadt.

1820—Benjamin Trumbull died, aged ninety-two, author of a "History of Connecticut."

1854—Assistance in suppressing a civil war was offered to the Emperor of war was offered to the Emperor of China by representatives of England and the United States.

and the United States.

1863—The Federal ram, "Queen of the West," ran the blockade at Vicksburg, but was captured a few days after by the Confederates.

Stokes's Tennessee Cavairy and one Kentucky regiment attacked a Confederate camp, near Middletown, Tenn., dispersing the Confederate camp.

camp.

1865—President Lincoln went to Fortress Monroe, and rumors were current that he was to be met by Jeff Davis and arrange peace terms.

1865—Maryland, Michigan, New York and Rhode Island ratified the constitu-tional amendment. 1874—General James A. Garfield began a series of hearings at Washington, with a view to cutting government salaries.

salaries.
1885—O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish agita-tor, was shot and wounded on the street in New York by Yseulte Dud-

street in New
ley, a woman.

1895—The news reached America of the
arrest of ex-Queen Lillipokalani, of
the Sandwich Islands, as an insurgent,

Henry George's Champi. 1. Henry George's Champil 1.

A contributor to the Richmond TimesDispatch advocates the raising all revenue for the support of the government by a tax levied on land, exempting all improvements, such as houses,
etc. This is Mr. Henry George's doctrine, and its formulation into a law
would rejoice the heart of every bondholder and money-lender, but how would
the experiment operate with the taxburdened land-owners? Would it encourage investments in lands, increase their
productiveness and stimulate their values? age investments in lands, increase their productiveness and stimulate their values. The legislator that ossays the experiment might as well make his arrangements to stay at home when the next election occurs,—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

peal.

And his relatives and friends would also do well to make arrangements to provide him with accommodations in an insane asylum. He will ness them.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Many Have Looked for It Ever Since Decision in Northern Securities Case.

## HOW HOLDING IDEA STARTED

Scheme Originated Under the Hat Worn By James J. Hill, of Railway Fame.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1.—The
friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad ar
more stirred than they will admit by th
resolution which passed the Houes, call ing on the President for information con cerning the alleged control of the Chesapeake and Ohlo, the Norfolk and Western, the Baltimore and Ohlo, and other roads, by the first-named company. It may be stated with absolute positiveness that the friends of the Pennsylvania fear that the investigation of the control of these three roads by the Pennsylvania will-reveal a condition of affairs similar to that which the Supreme Court of the United States found to exist in the now-celebrated Northern Securities case, and that the result will be a prosecution instituted by the Department of Justice to compel the relinquishment of the control by the larger road. cerning the alleged control of the Chesa

as that which the Fennsylvania adopted in order to get control of these three coal-carrying roads of the South, originated with a great corporation lawyer in New York several years ago. This lawyer suggested, in an entirely tentative way, that the directors of the big road could be represented on the beauty of smaller. be represented on the boards of smalle per represented on the boards of smaller roads in such a way as to practically give to the larger road the control of the smaller. Of course, this representation was to be secured only through the purchase of stock by individuals who were already stockholders of the road which desired to gain control of other property of like character. The plan was such the courts gave decision in the Trans-Mis the courts gave decision in the Trans-Mis-souri Traffic Association case. Things looked blue for the managers of the big roads, and it seemed as if steps would have to be taken to undo all the work which had been done towards unifying the great systems of the country.

Accomplished the End.

The community-of-interest suggestion was well received. It was adopted by President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania and by Mr. Vanderbilt. Soon afterwards it was announced that the Pennsylvania had secured large blocks of the stock of the Virginia roads, and would be represented on the boards of the three roads. plish that end. The claim is made by Representative Gillespie, author of the resolution for an investigation, that the Pennsylvania actually got control of the roads, though it did not own a majority of the stock of any one of them. There have been often heard charges that the community-of-interest plan is only a subterfuge, similar to the scheme embodied in the organization of the North

only a subterfuge, similar to the scheme embodied in the organization of the North-ern Securities Company. This company was formed for the purpose of holding the stock of two great railway lines, competing lines—the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific. The scheme originated in the great brain of James J. Hill. As the head of the great Northern Pacific Company, he wanted to were control or the head of the great Northern Pacific Company, he wanted to get control of the Union Pacific, but he could not do so, save through the adoption of the community-of-interest plan. He did not like this, so he adopted the idea of a holding company, composed of the stockholders chiefly of the Northern Pacific. There was a public outcry at once against this evasion of the law against the throttling of railway competition and finally the of railway competition, and finally the

J. Pierpont Morgan, it is said, approved of the scheme for the organic

community of interest method. ed on the community of interest method. The public knows that it is only, in reality, corporations acting in partnership to secure the control of other property. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, otherwise known as the Washington Southern, is controlled by reveral roads, exemplifying the community of interest idea in a sort of inverse way.

The charge that the investigation is the result of the Pennsylvania in re-fusing to issue passes to members of Congress, is hardly true. There have been mutterings for several years which in dicated the approach of the storm, and the anti-pass order has been in operation only since the first of the year. The author of the resolution, a Texan, does not ride on the Pennsylvania once a year. There is a story back of the resolution which may be made public some day, but all the fact preceding its introduction cannot be printed now.

Representative Gaines, of the Third West Virginia District, introduced a resolution two years ago to have investigated the manner in which the Pennsylvania controlled the three smaller roads, but he did not claim it was privileged.

but he did not claim it was privileged, as Mr. Gillespie did for he did not direct it to the President of the United States. The result was that the Gaines resolution went to the Rules Committee, and there is sleeping. By mak-

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

he added. Referring to the Panama Canal, Mr. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Referring to the Panama Canal, Mr. Sibley said seventy per cent, of the estimated cost of the Nicarauga Canal already had been spent. He said he believed there has been an honest administration of affairs, but the work has not progressed, "yet neither man nor angols could have done much more with government machinery behind them,"

# Rhymes for To-Day My Garden, Wy Garden, PROBE OF PENNSY NOT UNEXPECTED NOT UNEXPECTED Note of Latroit when the lotNote of

Fertilizer and Chemical Manufacturing

Write JAS. S. BURROUGHS & CO., 56 Pine Street, New York

ing his resolution privileged, the House was compelled to vote on it, and it could not escape passing it. It took even more than the power of the Pennsylvania Raliroad to make the Republican members of Congress vote against a measure so manifestly intended to benefit the people at large. If it should be hurtful to the interests of the raliroad, it must follow, reason the advocates of the resolution, that the present arrangement under which the road holds the control of the smaller lines is hurtful to the people.

control of the smaller lines is hurtful to the people.

The investigation has been expected ever since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case. The principle involved in the community of interest plan and that whereby the stock of two roads is held by a corporation formed for the purpose, are so similar as to make the distinction so difficult for the average man that he could not make it

The Interstate Commerce Commission and it will be in the hands of the House in a few days.

# WANT OF CONCORD APPROACHES ROW

burg. The general feeling among Demo-crats here, without any reference what-ever to the personality of Collector Lowry. is that Colonel Asa did not get the "square deal" which has become the motto of the Roosevelt administration. but which bears a close resemblance in nature to the friendship of the brand Goldsmith had in mind when he called it A charm that lulls to sleep."

HOUSE CALLS FOR

# COTTON ESTIMATES

Sibley Arraigns Rate Legislation Charging That It is a Socialistic Step.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The House to-day called for the estimate of cotton yet to be ginned, which the Director of the Census has compiled, but which he has no authority to make public until March. This action precipitated a lively discussion, but there was no opposition to the resolution on its passage. The discussion of the railroad rate bill was continued, and the House agreed to meet at 11 o'clock hereafter until the delbate is ended.

The feature to-day was the lengthy speech of Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who arraigned the legislation and announced unalterable opposition to the bill.

nounced unalterable opposition to the b!!!.
When he charged that the legislation was socialistic and a step towards government ownership and the dream of Bryan
and Hearst, Mr. James, of Kentucky,
asked what the reason was for the rightabout-face of the Republican party in
the direction of the Bryan leadership.
"I will gracefully place the responsibility on my colleagues of broader shoulders," retorted Mr. Sibley.

In presenting a privileged resolution
asking for the census bureau estimate of
cotton yet to be ginned, Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, ellcited keen interest. The
resolution was introduced some time ago
by Mr. Simms, of Tennessee.

Mr. Crumpacker explained that the director of the census had collected the
information sought at the same time the
last semi-monthly inquiry was made as
to the quantity of cotton actually ginned
up to January 18th. It was secured then
to save expenses, as the inquiry in question was not required by law until the
middle of March. The director had said
the information, was not recomplete. Mr.

efforts to force information to aid gamb-

## Adopt Resolution.

Mr. Lovering's amendment was ruled out of order, and the resolution agreed to without objection. Director of the Census North will com-

Director of the Census North will complete the figures in time for submission to the House to-morrow morning.

Mr. Shackleford (Missouri) recounted three defeats for the Democratic party as a result of the contributions against it by the "McCalls, McCurdys and Hydes, and others of their class."

Support to the bill was pledged by Mr. Shackleford, who united with Mr. Lamar (Florida) last session in a report on the Hearst bill. However, Mr. Shackleford will, at the proper time, move to include in the bill control of express companies and jurisdiction to regulate the long and short haul. The Hearst bill.

and jurisdiction to regulate the long and short haul.

Characterizing the new policy being in-augurated as "political rate making and business by law suit," Mr. Sibley (Penn-sylvania) said it had received the high official endorsement of Bryan and Hearst

official endorsement of Bryan and Hearst as a distinct advance towards government ownership. Why should the government not also fix the price of bread, he asked.

In Washington, he said, we are not without striking example of a government engaged in manufacturing and business, nor are we unfamiliar with the abuses which seem to be inseparable therefrom.

therefrom.

Mr. Sibley dictated a measure to cur Mr. Sibley dictated a measure to cure the rebate cvil. This was to make rate discriminations a crime with the favored shipper a party to the crime, with penalties on both sides of from \$10,000 to \$10,000 fine, and from two to ten years' imprisonment for each official or employe having guilty knowledge. The Interstate Commerce Commission, he said, had been declared in arror by the Supreme Court in nine out of every ten cases, and the next step, then, was government ownership. Mr. Sibley did not regard the bill as a worse measure than the Esch-Townsend bill. "That would be impossible," he added.

Reverting to the rate question, he asked how men could be held to strictor accountability than under the Elkins law against rebates. Mr. Sibley gave notice of an amendment increasing the salaries of the President or the commission to \$55,000, and the commissioners to receive \$15,000

Wants Jim Crow Law.

Mr. Heflin (Alabama) took the floor for the balance of the day. He declared; "Here in the capital of the nation you have it in your power to compel the street car companies to provide separate apartments or separate cars for negro passengers. You can do away with the unpleasant spectacle of white people and negroes riding in the same car and take from the capital of the nation forever the distasteful and obnoxious sectacle of the negro crowding/the cars and occupying seats while your ladies stand in the alise and hold on to the straps above their heads. You have it in your power to

and hold on to the straps above their heads. You have it in your power to compel the Pullman Car Company to furnish separate apartments, or separate cars for negro passengers. The question is will you have the courage to do it?' A resolution was agreed to at the instance of Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, calling on the Secretary of the Trensury for information as to the number of permanent annual appropriations which have been

made during the past two years.

It is stated that there were 20 such appropriations. Mr. Tawney has a bill pending to abolish all these, except those necessitated by existing trusts.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock until to-morrow.

# SENATE TAKES UP SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Prior to Consideration, Tillman's Santo Domingo Resolution Was Referred.

Was Activited.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1.—

The Senate to-day passed thirty or forty miscellaneous bills and devoted several hours to the consideration of the shipping bill. Bills were passed authorizing the election of a delegate in Congress from Alaska, authorizing the construction of a revenue cutter vessel for duty at Savannah, Ga.; authorizing the construction of a bridge across St. Andrew's Ray, Fla., by the Birmingham, Columbus and St. Andrew's Railroad Company, and providing for lighthouses, fish cultural stations. ng for lighthouses. fish cultural stations, etc. Most of the time devoted to the shipping bill was consumed by Mr. Pen-rose in a set speech in support of the

measure.

Mr. Tillman's resolution, calling on the President to send to the Senate all the letters from the United States minister to Santo Domingo to the State Department in 1904, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Tillman made no objection, but said that he only wanted light as to whether Santo Domingo had been coerced into the present arrangement. He said the newspapers had said that this was the case, while Mr. Patterson had said yesterday that the arrangement was made at the solicitation of the Dominican government. After Mr. Tillman had made a brief statement concering the bills helding railroads responsible for injuries to employes, Mr. Elkins withdrew his motion for their reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, thus leaving them with the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. Tillman said he had not been aware of the frequent change of reference for the fellis. He said that he had been in Mr. Tillman's resolution, calling or

Take Up Ship Subsidy

Take Up Ship Subsidy

At 2 o'clock the shipsubsidy bill was taken up. Mr. Bacon said that he would be inclined to support the shipping bill if its operation were confined to granting aid in the way of liberal mail subsidies to steamship lines between ports of the United States and other ports with which there is now no direct communication, such, for instance, as the ports of South America. He believed that such suggested that the bill would aff

ines should be encouraged. Mr. Spooner of South Carorent that the kied." Opposition and by Mr. and also by M

be no division of opinion on party lines over the need of smashing the foreign monoply," he said.

At 4:05 o'clock P. M. the Senate went into executive session, adjourning at 4:15 until to-morrow.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO SETTLE ASPHALT CLAIM

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Secretary Root will instruct Minister Russell at Carcasas to renew his efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the New York and Bermudas Asphalt claim.

Call for Bank Conditions.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1.—
The comptroller of the currency to-day issued a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business on Monday, January 29.

# R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO. Fancy Groceries

Large assortment of Imported and Domestic Cheese, Roquefort, Stilton, Camembert, Edam's Swiss, Sap Sago, English Dairy, Philadelphia Cream, Neufchatel, Pine-apple and full Cream Cheddars.